

# Pure Medicine

Always pure, safe and beneficial, no changes have been necessary in Hood's Sarsaparilla, or its advertising, to comply with the Pure Food and Drugs Law, or with public sentiment.

From the time it was first carefully perfected from the prescription of Dr. Oliver of Boston, to the present day, its ingredients, its proportions, and the peculiar process used in its preparation, have remained the same.

Its Advertising, too, has always been sane and reasonable.

Its Cures of scrofula, eczema, psoriasis, blood-poisoning, catarrh, rheumatism, and of all other troubles or diseases arising from or promoted by impure blood or low state of the system, have been truly marvelous.

It is curing thousands today, just as it has cured thousands in the past. Unfair criticism may try to create prejudice against prepared medicines, success often meets with unfair assaults, but Hood's Sarsaparilla goes on curing just the same. Give it a fair trial this season.

Sold in the usual liquid form, or in the new form of chocolate-coated tablets called Sarsatabs. 100 Doses One Dollar.

## FIREWORKS IN THE SENATE

### Stern Reproof For the War Talker

### FOUR-SHIP PLAN LOST

Canvass Shows Approximate Proportion of 53 to 25 Against It—Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill Has Many New England Items.

Washington, April 27.—Saturday was a day of fireworks in the Senate, and the final vote on the question of two or four battleships was again postponed, although the result is apparently no less certain to be adverse to President Roosevelt and Senator Beveridge. The remarkable feature of the day's debate was the severe reprimand which Senator Aldrich, Senator Hale and even Senator Lodge endeavored to administer to Beveridge for his wild war talk Friday, and his reference to Japan. Beveridge took it all without wincing, but repeatedly declared that he was being misquoted. At times the debate reached a high degree of asperity on this account.

Senator Hale and Senator Aldrich supported each other in declaring that Beveridge had claimed to be in possession of facts which, if known publicly, would change the result of the vote, and that Beveridge had also claimed that if the question could be discussed in executive session there would not be a vote against the four ships. This alleged assumption on Beveridge's part of knowledge of sinister and mysterious secrets was what particularly roused the rise of Senator Aldrich, who came out flat-footed and declared that no such secret information existed. Senator Aldrich also laid particular emphasis on the need of economy, stating that there would be a deficit of \$85,000,000 for the year, and that the appropriations at the present season at least promised to exceed those of the last season by \$120,000,000.

Senator Lodge, speaking in favor of four ships, made an admirable speech, to the general tone of which no exception could be taken. He severely reprobated incendiary war talk, in terms which were plainly applicable to Senator Beveridge, and declared that so far as he knew the president had no special information of any alarming character. This statement, coming from Senator Lodge, who is known to be the president's closest friend in Congress, was of particular importance, as well as Senator Lodge's general reputation of war talk. He based his favor for four battleships on general grounds, but maintained that the navy was already much stronger than Beveridge and Piles had represented.

Early in the session the Piles amendment for four ships was actually defeated on a viva voce vote, while Senator Piles was out of the chamber. On his return, and his demand that the vote be reconsidered, the matter was again taken up, and numerous speeches unrolled. It was finally agreed that the Senate should renew the debate on Monday at 11 o'clock, and that a final vote should be taken before adjournment that afternoon.

It was stated Saturday night that after a careful canvass it had been ascertained the vote against four ships would

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable.

Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing lame back, uric acid, catarrh of the bladder and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is not recommended for everything but it will cure kidney, liver or bladder trouble if you have it. It has been tested in so many ways, in hospitals, work and in private practice, and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper, who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root, and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles are sold by all good druggists. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

## ITALIAN A. C. WON EASILY

### Defeated Northfield High School 16 to 7

### IN HEAVY HITTING GAME

They Knocked One Pitcher Out of the Box and Slammed the Other Rather Hard—Locals Played a Good Fielding Game.

The Italian Athletic club base ball team opened its season Saturday afternoon at the Rangora grounds by defeating the Northfield high school nine, 16 to 7. The game was called at the first half of the eighth inning to allow the visitors to take the train for home. The I. A. C. clinched the game in the first two innings, when they made nine scores and batted the high school's little pitcher, E. Rogers, out of the box. Plastridge, who succeeded Rogers in the box, did better, though he was hit hard at times by the heavy batters of the team. Nicora did especially good work with the stick, pounding out two three-baggers that counted for scores, besides crossing the plate three times himself. Scampini was the box artist for the I. A. C., and though he was inclined to be wild, walking eleven men, he allowed but nine scattered hits. The locals played a remarkably good fielding game for the first of the season, but two errors being charged against them. There was a large crowd present, who rooted enthusiastically for the locals. The I. A. C. plays the Spauld team on the same grounds this afternoon.

### Italian Athletic Club.

	ab	r	h	b	po	a	e
Matherlin, 2 b	5	1	1	1	0	0	0
Cella, s	0	2	3	1	3	0	0
Columbo, c	3	4	1	0	1	0	0
Nicora, c	5	3	2	10	3	0	0
Calcinai, 1 b	3	3	2	10	0	0	0
Scampini, p	4	0	2	0	3	0	0
Cardi, 1 f	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Broggi, 1 f	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guerri, 3 b	5	0	0	2	0	0	0
Rossi, 2 f	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	36	16	11	24	11	2	0

### Northfield High.

	ab	r	h	b	po	a	e
Joslyn, c	3	1	1	1	0	0	0
Sankara, s	5	1	0	1	3	0	0
R. Rogers, 2 b	2	2	0	1	2	1	0
E. Rogers, p and 3 b	4	3	0	1	1	0	0
Lovett, 1 b	4	1	2	6	0	0	0
Buzzell, c	4	0	1	0	1	0	0
Killa, 3 b and 1 f	5	0	2	1	1	1	0
Sawyer, 1 f	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plastridge, 1 f and p	3	1	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	31	7	9	21	7	4	0

### Score by innings:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
I. A. C.	0	3	0	0	3	2	2	0	0	16
Northfield	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	7

### Summary: Three-base hits, Nicora 2; Scampini; two-base hits, Columbo, Cella, Calcinai; struck out, by E. Rogers in 2 innings 1; by Plastridge in 5 innings 8; by Scampini 8; bases on balls, E. Rogers 5; Plastridge 7; Scampini 11; stolen bases, Columbo, Nicora 2; Calcinai 2; Scampini 2; Cards, Rossi, Buzzell, Sawyer; left on bases, I. A. C. 12; Northfield 11; umpire Thayer; time, 2 hrs.; attendance, 300.

### SENSATIONAL CATCH BY HEATH OF GODDARD.

Saved Several Runs in Game at Montpelier, in Which Goddard Defeated Montpelier High, 5 to 1.

The Goddard seminary base ball team defeated Montpelier high school in a rather slow game on the Montpelier seminary campus Saturday afternoon by the score of 5 to 1. Errors were numerous on both sides, and the hitting was light. Besides hitting well, Heath made the one feature play of the game, when with the bases full and one out he lunged himself after a hot liner, clung to the ball and then threw to first base for a double play, thus shutting off two runs and possibly more. The whole play was of a sensational order and remarkably well executed. Walsh of Goddard contributed one good throw in right field, Henry Wakefield and Haggie also did well.

Olsen was in the box for Goddard and Pierce for Montpelier, the honors being rather in favor of the former, who gave

6-5-4 Gives a Russia Iron Finish

6-5-4 Covers 3 Times More Surface

Dries in 10 Minutes

It is nothing like an enamel, but is very thin and very black.

6-5-4 "eats up" rust as water does.

For sale by Reynolds & Son, A. D. Phelps & Co., C. W. Averill & Co. and K. A. Prindle.

FIRE Insurance Rates REDUCED

Seventeen old reliable Stock Companies and five Mutuals

Take your choice. Call and investigate. Any competition met, in companies that have had an experience of from 25 to 100 years.

J. W. DILLON,

3 and 4, Bolster Block, Barre, Vt.

## AN IMPORTANT GATHERING

Will be the Conference of Governors and Others

AT CALL OF PRESIDENT

Easy Presidential Candidate Will Be on Hand—Forests, Rivers, Soils, Mining, Transportation and Agriculture to Be Considered.

Washington, D. C., April 27.—The conference of governors and other public men which the president has called for a three days session beginning May 12, is going to be an important gathering.

In the first place, every presidential candidate will be on hand—Taft, Bryan, Hughes, Johnson, Fairbanks, Gray, Cannon, Knox, and all the rest.

Frederic of Hawaii will make the pilgrimage from Honolulu with three delegates; the governor of Alaska has sent an enthusiastic acceptance, and then there's a host of plain American citizens who will attend as delegates from all the national organizations which have to do with the conservation of the country's natural resources.

Forests, rivers, soils, mining, transportation, and agriculture are some of the big subjects that will be discussed.

President Roosevelt has long been deeply interested in the problem of how to get the most out of the earth while yet leaving the greatest possible store for future generations.

The alarming increase in the devastation of a number of our natural resources, the wasteful cutting of timber, erosion of soil, river-floods, etc., have brought him to believe that there should be some concerted action all over the country looking to the more conservative use and better protection.

Therefore, he has summoned the governors of the states to meet with him, and with the help of a large number of other public men, scientists, engineers and economists, try to thresh out a future course of action which shall result in a policy whereby it will be possible to eat the cake and still have some of it left.

James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern railway, will make one of the opening addresses, dealing with the transportation problem. Andrew Carnegie, a steel expert before he began building libraries, will talk on ores and related minerals. Former president John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers will speak on the coal question from the standpoint of the miner. T. C. Chamberlain, one of the foremost authorities on soils and president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science will address the conference on the waste of the soil. Ex-Governor George C. Pardee of California, who probably knows more about the reclamation of land than any other American, will dwell on that question. Then there will be scores of short twenty-minute talks by public men, scientists, and economists on various phases of natural conservation.

When President Roosevelt shall have adjourned the conference, patted each delegate on the back and told him how delighted he was to meet him, it is expected that the delegates will go back home thoroughly imbued with a spirit of enthusiasm, and be ready to adjust the wheels of legislation so as to grind out laws in line with this new policy.

GODDESS OF LIBERTY FACE CLAIMED BY TWO WOMEN.

She Was the Original of Bland Dollar Decoration.

Philadelphia, April 27.—Surprise was expressed Saturday by the friends in this city of Miss Anna W. Williams of No. 654 North Twelfth street, over a newspaper dispatch from Binghamton, N. Y., stating that an inmate of the almshouse in that city said to be dying at the age of eighty, whose name was Mrs. Caroline Williams, was the original of the Goddess of Liberty face on the United States silver dollar.

Miss Anna Williams is the head of the kindergarten department of the board of education, and when a young girl, thirty years ago, was chosen, according to undisputed evidence, as the model for the face on the coin.

"I am surprised," said Mrs. Williams when seen at her home Saturday evening, "that this story of the face on the coin should come up so often. So far as this Mrs. Williams of Binghamton, N. Y., is concerned, there is some mistake, though I know nothing about her. It was just thirty years ago, in 1878, when I was a student of the artist Thomas Akers at the Academy of Fine Arts, that he was commissioned by the director of the Philadelphia mint to make the design for the Bland silver dollar. He chose me as a model, and I sat several times for the face. I did not think much about it at the time, and every little while since the subject has been coming up. It has involved much more comment than I ever thought of seeking."

Mr. Cleveland Still Improving.

New York, April 27.—Cheering news of the continued improvement in the health of former President Grover Cleveland came Saturday from the Lakewood, N. J., hotel, where he is recovering from an attack of rheumatic gout and stomach trouble. Mr. Cleveland was better Saturday than Friday, and Friday night was passed by the patient in such comfort as to indicate that his progress toward recovery is steady.

FRISCO WAS SHAKEN BY QUAKE TODAY

There Was Considerable Excitement Among People, But No Damage Has Been Reported.

San Francisco, Cal., April 25.—A slight earthquake shook at 8:30 this morning caused considerable excitement in this city. So far as known, there was no damage.

Killed By Falling Logs.

Augusta, April 27.—Samuel M. Moody, 26, was instantly killed Saturday by a pile of falling logs while working for John Harvey, a lumberman on the Mud Hill road, four miles from Augusta.

## CHRONIC RHEUMATISM STIFFNESS

### Are Speedily Relieved by a Hot Bath and Rubbing with the Antiseptic, Soothing, Penetrating, Stainless

### CLEAN TO USE

### MINARD'S LINIMENT

And grateful letters from sufferers all over the world, prove that this treatment leads to permanent cure when all else has failed. Get it to day. 25c. at all Druggists.

Considering only the welfare of Vermont, it must be conceded that maple sugar ought to bring a fancy price and that there ought to be no possibility of a "glutted" market.

The pure food law should make the imitations of maple sugar and syrup, hitherto widely sold, appear what they really are, and afford a ready market for genuine maple goods. There should be some way of acquainting the public with the merits of real Vermont maple sugar and syrup. The Vermont exhibit at the Jamestown exposition was a step in the right direction. There ought to be such a demand for this most delightful of all sweets that every available maple tree would be tapped, and that no living maple would be cut down, and that a systematic planting of maple orchards should take place. One of the oldest laws of political economy is that of supply and demand. A favorite illustration is that, if the demand for grain, for example, is keen enough to send the price above a certain point, then fields that ordinarily are not tilled will be cultivated at a profit sufficient to warrant such action. It follows that if the demand for maple sugar exceeds the supply, sending the price to a comparatively high figure, a large number of maple trees, not now tapped, will be made to pay a profit to the sugar makers.

The season now closing probably will rank among the best in the history of the Vermont maple sugar industry, and will bring hundreds of thousands of dollars to the farmers of the state; but conditions are not yet what they should be. We cannot successfully compete with Kansas in raising wheat, with Iowa in raising corn, with Pittsburgh in manufacturing steel, or with Alaska in mining gold, but there are some things that we can do as well, or a little better, than the rest of the world, and one of those things is making maple sugar. We ought never to close with a "glutted" market, but with a public in the attitude of Oliver Twist, demanding "more"—St. Albans Messenger.

An Ill Concealed Threat.

The Thompson fund trustees were unable to say, last night, if they inspired the associated press dispatch which appeared Saturday to the effect that the income from the fund might be used for persons throughout New England. In the first place such publicity will probably bring upon the trustees a deluge of applications compared with which the requests from local beneficiaries will look like a tiny rivulet. In the second place the court in no way modified the decree so as to suggest even that the fund might be applied to all towns in New England. In fact, no modification was made. Judge Hammond did add to the former decree a memorandum in which he stated that he believed the criticism about the narrow administration of the trust had some foundation, and that the income from the fund should be distributed with a "reasonably prompt and generous hand" among the persons for whom it was intended. He said further that he believed the trustees honest in their efforts and their mistakes, if there were any, to be mistakes of judgment.

The emphasis which the dispatch lays upon the likelihood of the money being used outside Brattleboro and Rhinebeck looks very much like an attempt on the part of the trustees to frighten the local beneficiaries into submission by presenting in a distorted light a condition which is already known to exist. The will of Thomas Thompson and the decree by which the income of the fund became available set forth that in case the whole of the income is not needed in any one year for relief in Brattleboro and Rhinebeck the trustee shall apply the surplus to kindred charitable purposes in each of the towns or elsewhere. In case, therefore, to use the money throughout the state to show conclusively that needy seamstresses, needle women and girls in this town and Rhinebeck have been given such aid as the trustees and that there is nothing in the way of kindred charities in either of those towns that needs assistance—Brattleboro Reformer.

A "Glutted" Sugar Market.

A new item printed in The Messenger a few days ago said:

"The sugar season still continues and the farmers have about decided that it will be useless to make much more this year, as the market is glutted."

There is something radically wrong somewhere, under present conditions, when the market is "glutted" with pure maple sugar. Compare the quantity produced under the most favorable conditions with the market that should exist in our own great country, to say nothing of possible markets abroad.

Maple sugar really belongs in the class of luxuries. With the cost of living abnormally high, those of us who buy this product, looking at the subject from a purely selfish point of view, are glad it costs no more. Looking at it with unbiased minds, however, and con-

sidering only the welfare of Vermont, it must be conceded that maple sugar ought to bring a fancy price and that there ought to be no possibility of a "glutted" market.

The pure food law should make the imitations of maple sugar and syrup, hitherto widely sold, appear what they really are, and afford a ready market for genuine maple goods. There should be some way of acquainting the public with the merits of real Vermont maple sugar and syrup. The Vermont exhibit at the Jamestown exposition was a step in the right direction. There ought to be such a demand for this most delightful of all sweets that every available maple tree would be tapped, and that no living maple would be cut down, and that a systematic planting of maple orchards should take place. One of the oldest laws of political economy is that of supply and demand. A favorite illustration is that, if the demand for grain, for example, is keen enough to send the price above a certain point, then fields that ordinarily are not tilled will be cultivated at a profit sufficient to warrant such action. It follows that if the demand for maple sugar exceeds the supply, sending the price to a comparatively high figure, a large number of maple trees, not now tapped, will be made to pay a profit to the sugar makers.

The season now closing probably will rank among the best in the history of the Vermont maple sugar industry, and will bring hundreds of thousands of dollars to the farmers of the state; but conditions are not yet what they should be. We cannot successfully compete with Kansas in raising wheat, with Iowa in raising corn, with Pittsburgh in manufacturing steel, or with Alaska in mining gold, but there are some things that we can do as well, or a little better, than the rest of the world, and one of those things is making maple sugar. We ought never to close with a "glutted" market, but with a public in the attitude of Oliver Twist, demanding "more"—St. Albans Messenger.

An Ill Concealed Threat.

The Thompson fund trustees were unable to say, last night, if they inspired the associated press dispatch which appeared Saturday to the effect that the income from the fund might be used for persons throughout New England. In the first place such publicity will probably bring upon the trustees a deluge of applications compared with which the requests from local beneficiaries will look like a tiny rivulet. In the second place the court in no way modified the decree so as to suggest even that the fund might be applied to all towns in New England. In fact, no modification was made. Judge Hammond did add to the former decree a memorandum in which he stated that he believed the criticism about the narrow administration of the trust had some foundation, and that the income from the fund should be distributed with a "reasonably prompt and generous hand" among the persons for whom it was intended. He said further that he believed the trustees honest in their efforts and their mistakes, if there were any, to be mistakes of judgment.

The emphasis which the dispatch lays upon the likelihood of the money being used outside Brattleboro and Rhinebeck looks very much like an attempt on the part of the trustees to frighten the local beneficiaries into submission by presenting in a distorted light a condition which is already known to exist. The will of Thomas Thompson and the decree by which the income of the fund became available set forth that in case the whole of the income is not needed in any one year for relief in Brattleboro and Rhinebeck the trustee shall apply the surplus to kindred charitable purposes in each of the towns or elsewhere. In case, therefore, to use the money throughout the state to show conclusively that needy seamstresses, needle women and girls in this town and Rhinebeck have been given such aid as the trustees and that there is nothing in the way of kindred charities in either of those towns that needs assistance—Brattleboro Reformer.

A "Glutted" Sugar Market.

A new item printed in The Messenger a few days ago said:

"The sugar season still continues and the farmers have about decided that it will be useless to make much more this year, as the market is glutted."

There is something radically wrong somewhere, under present conditions, when the market is "glutted" with pure maple sugar. Compare the quantity produced under the most favorable conditions with the market that should exist in our own great country, to say nothing of possible markets abroad.

Maple sugar really belongs in the class of luxuries. With the cost of living abnormally high, those of us who buy this product, looking at the subject from a purely selfish point of view, are glad it costs no more. Looking at it with unbiased minds, however, and con-

considering only the welfare of Vermont, it must be conceded that maple sugar ought to bring a fancy price and that there ought to be no possibility of a "glutted" market.

The pure food law should make the imitations of maple sugar and syrup, hitherto widely sold, appear what they really are, and afford a ready market for genuine maple goods. There should be some way of acquainting the public with the merits of real Vermont maple sugar and syrup. The Vermont exhibit at the Jamestown exposition was a step in the right direction. There ought to be such a demand for this most delightful of all sweets that every available maple tree would be tapped, and that no living maple would be cut down, and that a systematic planting of maple orchards should take place. One of the oldest laws of political economy is that of supply and demand. A favorite illustration is that, if the demand for grain, for example, is keen enough to send the price above a certain point, then fields that ordinarily are not tilled will be cultivated at a profit sufficient to warrant such action. It follows that if the demand for maple sugar exceeds the supply, sending the price to a comparatively high figure, a large number of maple trees, not now tapped, will be made to pay a profit to the sugar makers.

The season now closing probably will rank among the best in the history of the Vermont maple sugar industry, and will bring hundreds of thousands of dollars to the farmers of the state; but conditions are not yet what they should be. We cannot successfully compete with Kansas in raising wheat, with Iowa in raising corn, with Pittsburgh in manufacturing steel, or with Alaska in mining gold, but there are some things that we can do as well, or a little better, than the rest of the world, and one of those things is making maple sugar. We ought never to close with a "glutted" market, but with a public in the attitude of Oliver Twist, demanding "more"—St. Albans Messenger.

An Ill Concealed Threat.

The Thompson fund trustees were unable to say, last night, if they inspired the associated press dispatch which appeared Saturday to the effect that the income from the fund might be used for persons throughout New England. In the first place such publicity will probably bring upon the trustees a deluge of applications compared with which the requests from local beneficiaries will look like a tiny rivulet. In the second place the court in no way modified the decree so as to suggest even that the fund might be applied to all towns in New England. In fact, no modification was made. Judge Hammond did add to the former decree a memorandum in which he stated that he believed the criticism about the narrow administration of the trust had some foundation, and that the income from the fund should be distributed with a "reasonably prompt and generous hand" among the persons for whom it was intended. He said further that he believed the trustees honest in their efforts and their mistakes, if there were any, to be mistakes of judgment.

The emphasis which the dispatch lays upon the likelihood of the money being used outside Brattleboro and Rhinebeck looks very much like an attempt on the part of the trustees to frighten the local beneficiaries into submission by presenting in a distorted light a condition which is already known to exist. The will of Thomas Thompson and the decree by which the income of the fund became available set forth that in case the whole of the income is not needed in any one year for relief in Brattleboro and Rhinebeck the trustee shall apply the surplus to kindred charitable purposes in each of the towns or elsewhere. In case, therefore, to use the money throughout the state to show conclusively that needy seamstresses, needle women and girls in this town and Rhinebeck have been given such aid as the trustees and that there is nothing in the way of kindred charities in either of those towns that needs assistance—Brattleboro Reformer.

A "Glutted" Sugar Market.

A new item printed in The Messenger a few days ago said:

"The sugar season still continues and the farmers have about decided that it will be useless to make much more this year, as the market is glutted."

There is something radically wrong somewhere, under present conditions, when the market is "glutted" with pure maple sugar. Compare the quantity produced under the most favorable conditions with the market that should exist in our own great country, to say nothing of possible markets abroad.

Maple sugar really belongs in the class of luxuries. With the cost of living abnormally high, those of us who buy this product, looking at the subject from a purely selfish point of view, are glad it costs no more. Looking at it with unbiased minds, however, and con-

considering only the welfare of Vermont, it must be conceded that maple sugar ought to bring a fancy price and that there ought to be no possibility of a "glutted" market.

The pure food law should make the imitations of maple sugar and syrup, hitherto widely sold, appear what they really are, and afford a ready market for genuine maple goods. There should be some way of acquainting the public with the merits of real Vermont maple sugar and syrup. The Vermont exhibit at the Jamestown exposition was a step in the right direction. There ought to be such a demand for this most delightful of all sweets that every available maple tree would be tapped, and that no living maple would be cut down, and that a systematic planting of maple orchards should take place. One of the oldest laws of political economy is that of supply and demand. A favorite illustration is that, if the demand for grain, for example, is keen enough to send the price above a certain point, then fields that ordinarily are not tilled will be cultivated at a profit sufficient to warrant such action. It follows that if the demand for maple sugar exceeds the supply, sending the price to a comparatively high figure, a large number of maple trees, not now tapped, will be made to pay a profit to the sugar makers.

The season now closing probably will rank among the best in the history of the Vermont maple sugar industry, and will bring hundreds of thousands of dollars to the farmers of the state; but conditions are not yet what they should be. We cannot successfully compete with Kansas in raising wheat, with Iowa in raising corn, with Pittsburgh in manufacturing steel, or with Alaska in mining gold, but there are some things that we can do as well, or a little better, than the rest of the world, and one of those things is making maple sugar. We ought never to close with a "glutted" market, but with a public in the attitude of Oliver Twist, demanding "more"—St. Albans Messenger.

An Ill Concealed Threat.

The Thompson fund trustees were unable to say, last night, if they inspired the associated press dispatch which appeared Saturday to the effect that the income from the fund might be used for persons throughout New England. In the first place such publicity will probably bring upon the trustees a deluge of applications compared with which the requests from local beneficiaries will look like a tiny rivulet. In the second place the court in no way modified the decree so as to suggest even that the fund might be applied to all towns in New England. In fact, no modification was made. Judge Hammond did add to the former decree a memorandum in which he stated that he believed the criticism about the narrow administration of the trust had some foundation, and that the income from the fund should be distributed with a "reasonably prompt and generous hand" among the persons for whom it was intended. He said further that he believed the trustees honest in their efforts and their mistakes, if there were any, to be mistakes of judgment.